

HEN the old National | was then known as Camp Sullivan. It is 20 | oad was built west- acres in extent, and in its center there is a ground. ward from Washington | large fountain. University square lies between ity in the earlier Meridian and Pennsylvania streets, and is one rears of the century, and a half blocks north of the Soldiers' Monus course carried it | ment. It contains four acres. Blind Asylum through the Capital of Park lies between Moridian and Pennsylvania Indians. In the then streets on the east and west and St. Clair street it followed the line and south, and contains four acres. A fountain of Washington street, is situated in the center of the park.

now the main retail thoroughfare of the rolled over it and the galloping riders of the miles north of the city, is a beautiful expanse | troops as a barrack. mails from the Atlancic seaboard to the Mississippi. In all the length of Washington street the one link now remaining to bind the past with the present is the old wooden covered bridge across White River, in the city's western quarter. It stands side by side with a modern structure, but the old, built in 1832, is as strong as the new. Just south of it, on the western bank of the river, is the level ground on which Dr. Richard J. Gatling tried his famous Gatling gun in its experimental stages.

What was a macadamized highway in 1838 is now an asphalted street 100 feet in width, liued with high office and shop buildings. For more than a mile it stretches through the heart of the city unbroken by bridge or railway crossing. Near the center of this distance, and separated by but four blocks, are the State Capitol and the Courthouse. Each of these buildings is surrounded by ample grounds, in which stands and pavilious will be erected during the 27th National Encampment of the G.A.R., the reviewing stand being in the Capitol grounds.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Half way between these two public buildings, and one-half block north of Washington street is the Indiana State Soldiers and Sailors' Mon ument, standing in a park formerly called "The Circle." This spot was the exact center of the city as originally laid out. There were many stirring scenes about it during the war, and many recollections of later years cluster about it. In April, 1861, the 11th Ind. stood with uncovered heads and uplifted hands where the monument now raises its shaft 280 feet, and swore to "stand by the flag and remember Buena Vista,"

At the base of this monument stands a statue of Oliver P. Morton, the war Governor of Indiana, whose loyalty and energy made him a conspicuous figure of the war and who is affectionately remembered by all Indiana veterans because of his care and thoughtfulness for the soldier in the field. This was the place where Robert G. Ingersoll delivered his famous Memorial Day address in 1876.

Indianapolis is fortunate in having been laid out by one of the engineers who planned the city of Washington, for many of the best ideas there used are reproduced in this Western city. The same broad streets running east and west and north and south and crossing at right angles, and the same divergence of avenues from a central locality to the northeast, northwest, southeast and southwest, are here. The streets vary in width from 50 to 100 feet. The pavements are asphalt, brick, wooden-block, cobble stone and macadam. No hills or heavy grades make transit difficult. Easy slopes carry the drainage to the west and southwest. Electric and horse-car lines stretch from the center of the city in all directions. Of these Station. All pass within four blocks of it. A

transfer system extends to all car lines. The Union Railway Station, into which all passenger trains run, is on Illinois street, three blocks south of Washington street. The City Hall (Tomlinson), capable of seating 5,000 persons, is one block north of Washington, on Delaware street, opposite the Courthouse. The Courthouse grounds cover one square block; the State Capitol grounds two square blocks; The Postoffice is on Pennsylvania street, one block north of Washington. All the larger

to face. Business was abandoned, all shops 'Can Maj. Anderson hold out?" and "What course will the President take?"

That night a meeting was held in the Metroevery hand.

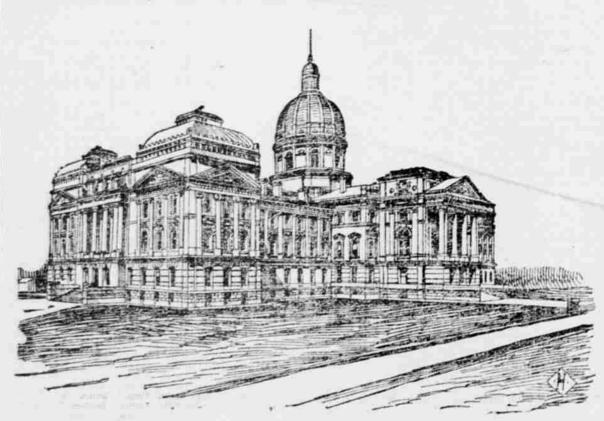
The next day the military companies of the diers by regiments and companies marched up from the railway depot at all hours of the day and night. Recruiting flags waved on covered since the old militia musters.

Those were the early days of the conflict and the spirit of war carried all before it. In later years, perhaps, some of the glamor wore away. Indianapolis was then, as it is now, a railread center, and was not only a rendezvous for Indiana troops, but was the halting and recruiting place for troops passing south, east or west to the front. Thousands of bluecoats from all parts of the North passed through the city during the battle years.

PRISONS AND CAMPS.

Camp Morton was the second camp founded at Indianapolis. It was located in what was then the Fair Grounds, lying between Talbott and Central avenues on the west and east and Exposition avenue and Fourteenth street on the south and north. It covered 35 acres of

On Feb. 22, 1862, the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson and Fort Henry were taken there for confinement, and Camp Morton became one of the great prison camps of the North. The first body of prisoners confined there numbered 3,700. Their quarters, food own of Indianapolis, and the Blind Asylum grounds on the north and bedding were precisely what had been furnished to the Federal troops who had occupied the camp before them. During the following Garfield Park, covering 110 acres, lies at the August an exchange of all the prisoners at city. Time has wrought great changes along city's southern end, and is watered by a stream | Camp Morton was effected and the prison was the street since the stage-coaches of the pioneers | that winds through it. Fairview Park, seven | closed as such, but was occupied by Federal



INDIANA STATE CAPITAL.

of about 200 acres of wooded hills and ravines | In the year following it was again opened as overlooking White River and the Indiana Cen- a prison and until the close of the war was in tral Canal. It may be reached by electric cars | charge of the Federal Government, the numat intervals of 10 minutes. A restaurant is ber of prisoners in confinement varying from located there, with bowling-alleys, boat-livery, 3,000 to 5,000. This was the prison camp in switch-back railway, etc. Concerts are given | which Dr. John A. Wyeth was confined from ter of the city. The Y. M. C. A. Athletic Park site of Camp Morton, then far beyond the city is on Ohio street, one and a balf miles east of limits, is now covered by houses. the Soldiers' Monument. The State Fair | Camp Burnside was south of Camp Morton, Grounds embrace a tract of 160 acres three on Tinker (now Seventh) street. It was occu- except for actual disabilities incurred in the servmiles northeast of the city. Armstrong Park | pied first by the 71st regiment, and later by is two miles northwest. Woodruff Piace, a the Veteran Reserve Corps. Camp Carrington, beautiful residence park, adjoins the Arsenal | the largest and best-arranged camp in the State, grounds on the east. All of these parks are lay a mile to the northwest. Camp Noble was applied under the new law, and was granted a reached by electric-car lines.

The United States Arsenal grounds comprise 76 acres, one and one-half miles east of the Soldiers' Monument. The present Government institution was laid out in 1863 and finished in 1868. The grounds are beautifully kept. The buildings are of brick and stone. The more important are the main store-house, the barracks and the office. There are also residences for the officers stationed there.

The establishment of this Arsenal was no doubt suggested to the Government by the course Gov. Morton took during the rebellion, lines all but a few pass the Union Railway | He was a man of boundless energy and with the forethought to anticipate the demands of war. Two weeks after Sumter was fired upon he established a State Arsenal at Indianapolis. Guns with which to arm the Indiana troops had been bought, but ammunition was more difficult to get. As regiment after regiment marched to the front the demand increased and ammunition for field-pieces and small-arms was manufactured in large quantities. At one time 600 men were employed in the Arsenal. Not only Indiana troops were supplied, but other portions of our Western forces as well, inhotels are within a radius of four blocks from | cluding the forces of Gens. Sherman, Anderson, the Soldiers' Monument, as are also the chief | Fremont and Buell. Threatened disaster was repeatedly averted by the prompt filling of The pavements of the down-town streets are orders for ammunition when the troops of chiefly of asphalt. The street numbers run other States were in need. It is difficult to es-

NATIONAL CEMETERY.



EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S HOME.

both north and south from Washington street, I timate the importance of this Indiana Arsenal and east and west from Meridian. The blocks in the military operations in the West. It are of equal length, and 50 street numbers are | was discontinued in 1863. allowed to each, the even numbers being on the north sides of the streets running east and west, and on the west sides of the streets running north and south. Thus, 200 North Meridian street is four blocks north of Washington street on the west side, and 195 East Washington street is a little less than four blocks east of Meridian on the south side of the street.

Military Park is the largest park in the cen- the tall staff reminds the visitor that those who tral part of the city. In the early days it was rest there did not die in vain. There, among Chicago. It was also the first camping-ground | electric-car line from the city. dept Lincoln's first call for troops. The park | and Illinois streets on the afternoon of Feb. 12, | hosts in the city of its birth.

then a railroad center, but the great increase in the number of its railroads since, comprising now 18 lines, entitle it more truly to the term to-day. With the growth of population has come a corresponding increase of wealth and prosperity, which, in turn, has brought about a demand for metropolitan conveniences and amusements. Those who knew Indianapolis in war-time

the artillery camp, and was located to the west

of Camp Burnside, on the northern limits of the

The artillery practice ground was five miles

southwest of the camp. The camp of the 2d

Cav. was two miles north of the city, on the

bank of Fall Creek. The 11th regiment while

reorganizing for the three-years' service had a

camp on the west bank of White River, north-

west of the city. Col. Charles Russell's colored

SOLDIERS' HOME.

a Soldiers' Home, the Federal Government

erected on West street near Georgia a building

capable of lodging 1,800 men and having dining

fitted up by the State, and the rations were

furnished by the Government. It was after-

ward so improved that it was one of the most

complete institutions of the kind in the coun-

of soldiers who were continually arriving and

departing, some en route to join their regi-

or on sick-leave or furlough, were provided for.

was opened in a building near the Union Depot.

until July, 1865, when it was made a Soldiers'

INDIANAPOLIS TO-DAY.

Indianapolis to-day has six times, the popula-

Early in 1862, for the purpose of establishing

to the southeast.

Home.

regiment occupied Camp Fremont, several miles

city. It was occupied by the 23d battery.

would never know it now. It has become a city since that happy day at Appomattax. Two companies furnish the city with natural gas, brought by pipe-lines from the gas-fields, 25 miles away. The city's supply of water is shown by chemical analysis to be the purest in the country. Broad streets, pleasant residences, and fine public buildings make Indianapolis a delightful home. Probably in no other city of its size in the country do so large a proportion of the inhabitants own their residences. The climate is healthful, drainage good, and the death-rate low.

Indianapolis is 30 miles from the center of population of the United States, as shown by the census of 1890. It is about the center of In Crown Mill Cemetery, covering 400 membership of the Grand Army of the Republic. acres of ground, three and one-half miles Three-fourths of the surviving Union soldiers northwest of the city, is the National Cemetery, are within a radius of 500 miles of it. Chicago where the bodies of the Union soldiers who is 183 miles away and connected by seven lines died in Indianapolis, or whose bodies have been of railway. In order to accommodate the vettaken there, are buried. The long rows of erans, World's Fair railway tickets, giving stopwhite gravestones, the up-turned cannon, and over privileges at Indianapolis during the the piles of shell, recall the bloody memories | G.A.R. Eucampment, will be on sale at all

of 30 years ago; but the flag that floats from points. THE G.A.B. ENCAMPMENT OF 1893. On Nov. 20, 1866, a convention of soldiers of known as the "Military Ground," and was the | the soldiers for whose wellfare he worked so | the late war was held at Indianapolis. There place where militia musters were held. At the tirelessly, rests the body of Gov. Morton. and then was born the Grand Army of the Retime of the Blackhawk outbreak 300 Indiana | There is no more beautiful cemetery in the public. Now, 27 years later, strengthened by a militia comped there before marching to country than Crown Hill. It is reached by an growth as powerful and far-reaching as the most sanguine of its founders could have hoped of Indiana's quota of six regiments under Presi- From a balcony at the corner of Washington for, the Grand Army is again to gather its

1861, while on his way to Washington to as- The 27th National Encompment of the G. A.R. sume the duties of the Presidency, Abraham will be held in the week beginning Monday, Lincoln made the speech in which he for the Sept. 4, 1893, and ending Saturday, Sept. 9. first time intimated the policy of government | Into this week it is proposed to crowd a great he was to pursue. On April 12, just two deal to occupy and entertain the veterans, transferred and became First Brigade, Fourth Dimonths later, the news came that the Charles- | Monday will be chiefly taken up with the arton batteries had opened fire on Fort Sumter. rival of the visitors and their escort to quar-Immediately the city boiled to fever heat. ters. Tuesday will be the day for the great The strain was fearful. It was not the tension parade of the veterans. On Wednesday the that finds vent in boisterousness. It was too business session of the Encampment will begin great for that. There was no uproar. The and will be continued on Thursday. On Thurscrowds that thronged the streets had lost all day there will also be a parade of all Indiana thought of politics. Party lines were lost in soldiers, headed by the militia. In this parade the great question the Nation had been brought | the old battle-flags, taken for this purpose from their cases in the State Capitol, as authorized were closed. A dreadful fever of unrest per- by special act of the Legislature, will appear vaded the city. The questions of the day were: for the last time. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be given over to Reunious and other

forms of entertainment. The evenings of the week will be occupied politan Opera House, now the Park Theater, in various ways. On one there will be a recepthat for tense interest and keen excitement may | tion to the veterans. On others there will be never be surpassed. At half-past nine o'clock electric illuminations, fireworks, campfires, that evening word came that Major Anderson | Reunions, etc. One of the most striking evenhad surrendered. "War!" was the cry on | ing features planned will be an elaborate dislay of natural gas, and another will be an exhibition of war pageantry unlike anything city began recruiting. On Monday the Presi- beretofore seen at Encampments. A full-sized dent's Proclamation calling for 75,065 men appeared. Indiana's quota was six regiments. Gov. Morton called for 5,000 men, and 30,000 offered themselves. On Wednesday all the lowest fixed this year, and will afford veterans of the Constant Indianapolis companies were enrolled. The opportunity to visit the World's Fair on the Indianapolis companies were enrolled. The opportunity to visit the World's Fair on the Army of the Tennessee, and was reorganized Feb. six regiments of the State were organized in a same trip at the least expense. The assurance 18, 1865, by change of designation, to Third Briweek and went into camp in Military Park. was given by the railway lines at the time the gade, First Division, Sixteenth Corps. Col. Wm. Later they were reviewed there by Gen. Mc. Encampment was located at Indiananchis that II. Heath, Feb. 22, 1865. Col. Wm. R. Marshall, Later they were reviewed there by Gen. Mc- Encampment was located at Indianapolis that

Do you want a better watch than your grandfather carried, for nothing? If so, send us a every corner. Down every street sounded the | club of only five yearly subscribers to THE rattle of drums-drums that had lain dust- NATIONAL TRIBUNE. See our offer in this

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

1 To Correspondents,-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." Noattention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this colmin within three weeks.1

New Subscriber, Marion, Mich.-1. I had a claim for pension pending at the passage of the act of June 27, 1890, and also applied under that act. If both claims are completed, will they be settled at the same time? 2. If a higher rating is allowed under the new law, is the claimant entitled to receive under the old law up to the date of his second crive under the old law up to the date of his second converted to Fifteenth Corps. Feb. 18, 1865. both claims are completed, will they be settled at application, and then accept the higher rating granted under the new law? 3, Would the attorney be entitled to fee in both claims? Answer.

W. C. S., McNary, Ky .- When a pensioner commits a crime sufficient to send him to the State prison, what becomes of his pension? Answer, He may continue to draw it, or if he has a wife the mann's Brigade, Provisional Division, and was commissioner of Pensions may, within his discreion, cause its diversion to her by virtue of the act | west of the Mississippi. Brigade reorganized in of Aug. 8, 1882.

G. W., Minnehaha, Minn.-1. What is the nature of the Mexican war pension act of Jan. 5, 1893? 2. Col. Charles D. Murray, May 31, 1864. Col. Thomas such is the case, please inform me how to proceed to get the increase of \$4, as I am now drawing only 18, 1865, by change of designation to First Brigade, uch is the case, please inform me how to proceed S8 as a soldier of the Mexican war, although I am a veteran of the war of the rebellion, having served Ward Feb 22 1825 and again accompanal ward for the war of the rebellion, having served ward feb 22 1825 and again accompanal ward feb 22 1825 and again accompanal ward feb 22 1825 and again accompanied ward feb 22 1825 and agai three years in that conflict. Answer. You can only be increased by showing that you are wholly disabled for manual labor and are in such destitute circumstances that \$8 per month are insufficient to provide you with the necessaries of life. H. H., Phanixville, Pa.-1. Please mention how

many rejected claims there are at the present time in the Pension Office. 2. Is there a colored Representative in the 53d Congress? Answer, 1. About 400,000 of all classes, including claims for increase and new-law claims, 2. Yes, The Seventh Congressional District of South Caroline, known as the "Shoestring" or "Black District," is represented in the next Congress by George W. Murray, a col-

J. F. W., Pawtucket, R. L-I write for a little inormation, which, I think, you can give me better than any one else. I have just been granted a pen-Sion under the act of June 27, 1890. All right so Now, the only being officer of my company says he does not like to see me under the new law, and has copied an affidavit from the company's rolls and given it to me to submit to the Pension Bureau and ask to be placed back upon the old roll or under the old law. I am pensioned for chronic diarrhea, resulting piles, rupture on left side, and general debility. Under the old law I re-ceived \$6, and under the new law I receive \$12 per month. I am at sea as to what to do. Would it be best, in your opinion, to let the law take its course; and if I was placed back under the old law would I retain the amount I am now receiving, viz., \$12? Auswer. There is nothing in either law which conflicts in any way with the other. We advise that you accept the new-law pension, and if you think that you are entitled to more than \$12 under the old law, make application thereunder for increase, and when allowed you can surrender your newlaw certificate.

J. P., Scoforth, Ontario, Canada.-I hold an honrable discharge, and lived in the United States nost of the time since 1865. Am I a citizen by any act of Congress, and will the act of March I, 1893, debar me from drawing further pension? I draw a pension for a hurt received in front of Atlanta, a., in 1864. Answer. You are not a citizen unless you have complied with the natural zation laws of the United States as embodied in the several acts there several times a week during the Summer | 1863 to 1865, and against the management | of Congress; but the act of March 1, 1893, does not months. Bruce Park is in the northeast quar- of which he has made grave charges. The affect your pension, because it is granted for actual disability incurred in the service." The act of March 1, 1893, reads as follows; "From and after July 1, 1893, no pension shall be paid to a non-resident who is not a citizen of the United States,

> J. S., West Carrollton, O .- A soldier received a pension of \$6 under the old law and made applieation for increase, but failing to receive same, he pension of \$12 per month. Now, should the next Congress repeal or change the act of June 27, 1890, could be fall back upon his former pension under the old law? Answer. He would be restored to

Z. G. L., Fullbrook, Col.-1, A soldier's widow, drawing a pension of \$12, remarries, having a son 10 years of age. Will he not draw the mother's pension, in addition to his own, until 16 years of age? 2. Can the mother be appointed guardian. or must it be some disinterested party? 3, What steps should be taken to get the papers in proper cape? Answer. I. Yes, through a guardian. 2, The mother can be appointed guardian and draw the pension. 3. Apply to court for letters of guardianship, then apply for minor's pension, L. J. J., Towanda, Pa.-Can a pensioner get an crease if he is receiving \$12, under the act of June 27, 1890, and is unable to work at his trade? Answer. No, not under that law; \$12 per month is the highest pension that can be paid under the act

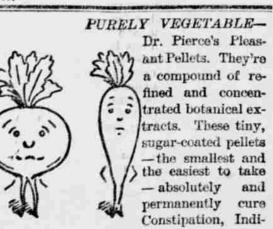
accommodations for 8,000. The building was of June 27, 1890. Subscriber, Canada,-Can naturalized citizens of the United States who are residents of Canada draw pensions after June 30? If so, will it be necessary for them to prove citizenship? Answer.

try, and regiments, as well as individuals, were A. E. Nevada, Mo.-1, Is ther a machine inventfurnished with warm meals and lodging at ed and in use that will locate \ minie-ball in the human body? I received two at Vicksburg. almost a moment's notice. Here the thousands Are greenbacks taxable when not in banks at the 1st day of June, when the assessment is taken? 3. Will all residents in foreign countries lose their ments in the field, others returning discharged pensions by June 1, 1893? Answer, I. Yes: a probe having a bulbous extremity of porculain for probing deep-seated gun-shot wounds, with the view of In December, 1863, a Soldiers' Families' Home secting the presence of a ball, which makes a leaden mark on the bulb. It is unreliable. 2. No. There the wives and children of soldiers in the 3. See reply to J. P. above. pospital here or elsewhere were taken care of J. G., Woodstock, Vt -1. A soldier has a wife and

during their stay. From its establishment a guardian, and on the 5th of April -igns his voucher and it is sent to the pension agency, he dies on until the close of the war this institution cared the 5th of April, same month; the check was made out on the 7th. Will the check be honored at the for an average of 100 women and children daily. The City Hospital was converted into bank if signed by the guardian? 2. Is the check a military hospital in 1861. It was so used a part of the assets of his estate? 3. What class of reimbursement, according to the ruling of the Secretary of the Interior? Answer, I. No. 2. No. But, on proper proof being submitted, the amount of the check will be paid to the widow. Apply to the Third Auditor of the Treasury. 3. All female tion it had when the war broke out. It was pensioners, (widows, minors, mothers,) dependent fathers, minors, survivors of war 1812 and Mexican war, and all pensioners under act of June 27, 1800,

without respect to sex.

Wm. B., Glens Fork, Ky,—A soldier enlisted October, 1861, and served one year as non-commis sioned officer. He was then promoted to Captain, He contracted rheumatism while he was serving as a non-commissioned officer; said rheumatism resulted in heart disease, for which he drew a pension until he died from the said disease. Can his widow draw \$20 as a Captain's widow, or only \$12 as the widow of a non-commissioned officer? Answer. \$12 as the widow of a non-commissioned



- absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick and Bilious Headaches, Dizziness, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

They cure permanently, because they act naturally. They don't shock and weeken the system, like the huge, old-fashioned pills. And they're more enecuve. One little pellet for a corrective or laxative three for a cathartic. They're the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or

You pay only for the good you get.

your money is returned.

HISTORY OF THE CORPS. (Continued from first page.)

rision, Fifteenth Corps. Reorganized Dec. 20, 1863 by transfer of First Brigade, Third Division, Fifeenth Corps-Brig.-Gen. R. P. Buckland, Dec. 20, 1863. Col. William L. McMillen, Jan. 26, 1864. On Dec. 8, 1864, became First Brigade, First Division, Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, and was reorganized Feb. 18, 1865, by change of desigation to the First Brigade, First Division, Six teenth Corps—Col. William L. McMillen, Feb. 22, 1865. Col. Charles E. Lippincott, July 24, 1865. Second Brigade—Col. Charles C. Walcutt, Jan. 20, 1863. Col. Stephen G. Hicks, April 26, 1863. On July 19, 1863, brigade transferred, and became Sec ond Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Corps. Reorganized Dec. 20, 1863, by the transfer of Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Corps. Brig. en. Joseph A. Mower, Dec. 20, 1863. Hubbard, March 7, Aug. 17, 1864. Col. Alex. Wil kin, June 23, 1864. Col. J. D. McClure, July 15, 1864. On Dec. 8, 1864, became Second Brigade, First Division, Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, and was reorganized Feb. 18, 1865, by change of designation, to the Second Brigade, Seond Division, Sixteenth Corps. Col. L. F. Hubbard Feb. 22, 1865. Third Brigade—Col. J. R. Cockerill, Jan. 20, 1863. On July 19, 1863, brigade transferred and became Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Corps. Reorganized Dec. 20, 1863, by transfer Clellan. In that time of excitement military the railroad rate would be the lowest of the ford, March 14, 1863. On July 19, 1863, brigade transferred, and became Fourth Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Corps.

SECOND DIVISION—First Brigade—Brig.-Gen. T.

W. Sweeney, April 13, 1863, Col. and Brig.-Gen, E. W. Rice, July 20, Sept. 7, 1863; March 4, 1864. Col. D. C. Anthony, Aug. 17, 1863; Jan. 1, 1864. Col. J. B. Weaver, Dec. 15, 1863. On Sept. 22, 1864, transferred to Fifteenth Corps. Feb. 18, 1865, reorganized by change of designation from First Brigade, Second Division, Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, Col. John I. Rinaker, Feb. 22, 1865. Maj. P. C. Smith, July 10, 1865. Col. S. E. Taylor, Aug. 3, 1865. Second Brigade-Col, August Mersy, April 13, Sept. 7, 1863; May 23, 1864. Col. John I. Rinaker, Aug. 17, 1863. Col. P. E. Burke, April 12, 1864. Col. R. N. Adams, May 16, Aug. —, 1864. Licut.-Col. Jesse J. Phillips, July 24, 1864. On Sept. 22, 1864, transferred to Fifteenth Corps. Feb. 18, 1865, reorganized by change of designation from second Brigade, Second Division, Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee. Brig.-Gen. Jas. I. Gilbert, Feb. 22, 1865. Lieut, Col. J. Merriam, June 23, 1865. Third Brigade-Col. M. M. Bane, April 13, May 3, Sept. -, 1863; March -, 1864. Col. H. J. B. Cum mings, May 1, 1863; Aug. 2, 1864. Lieut.-Col. F. J. reorganized by change of designation from Third Brigade, Second Division, Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee. Col. R. M. Moore, Feb. 22, 1865. Col. C. L. Harris, March 6, 1865. THIRD DIVISION,-First Brigade-Brig.-Gen. M.

Brayman, April 18, 1863. Col. Adolph Eugelmann, May 31, 1863. On June 1, 1863, became Engelsubsequently incorporated with troops serving January, 1864. Col. David Moore, Jan. 27, May 21, Sept. 14, 1864. Col. W. F. Lynch, March 5, 1864. have heard that the pension of the soldiers of the J. Kinney, Oct. 29, 1864. On Dec. 8, 1864, became Mexican war had been raised to \$12 per month. If First Brigade, Second Division, Detachment of the Vard, Feb. 22, 1865—and again reorganized March 5, 1865. Col. Jonathan B. Moore, March 17, 1865 ed Brigade-Col, Jonathan Richmond, April 18, 1863. On June 1, 1863, became Richmond's Bri gade, Provisional Division, and was subsequently incorporated with troops serving west of the Mis-sippl. Brigade reorganized in January, 1864. Col. William T. Shaw, Feb. 2, 1854. Col. James I. Gilbert, June 11, 1864. Col. James K. Mills, Sept. 25 1861. On Dec. 8, 1964, became Second Brigade, Second Division, detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, and was reorganized Feb. 18, 1865, by change of designation to Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Corps-Col, Leander Blander Feb. 22, 1865—and again reorganized March 15, 1865. Col. Lyman M. Ward, March 17, 1865. Third Brigade—Col. James M. True, April 19, Aug. 13, 1863. Col. James I. Gilbert, July 19, 1863. In September, 1863, brigade joined Army of the Arkansas, and was subsequently incorporated with troops serving west of the Mississippi. In January, 1864, brigade reorganized. Col. E. H. Wolfe, Jan. 31, May 21, Sept. -, 1864. Col. R. M. Moore, Feb. 28, 1864. Col. P. Pease, Sept. 2, 1864. On Dec. 8, 1864, became Third Brigade, Second Division, Detachment of th Army of the Tennessee, and was reorganized March 6, 1865-Col. Charles Turner, March 6, 1865and again reorganized March 15, 1865. Col. James L. Geddes, March 15, 1865. Col. Charles Turner, June 30, 1865.

FOURTH DIVISION .-- First Brigade-Col. I. C. Pugh, Jan. 20, 1863, Transferred to Thirteenth Corps. Reorganized February, 1864. Col. M. Montgomery, Feb. 3, 1864. On April 11, 1864, brigade discontinued and troops transferred to the Second Brigade. On same day a new brigade was organized. Brig.-Gen. J. W. Fuller, April 11, 1864. Col. John Mor-rill, July 16, 1864. Lieut. Col. H. T. McDowell, July 23, 1864. Transferred to the Seventeenth Corps, Sept. 22, 1864. On Sept. 27, 1864, a new bri-gade was organized by transfer of First Brigade, First Division, U. S. C. T.-Col, Van E. Young-Sept. 27, 1864. Col. F. M. Crandal, Nov. 11, 1864. Second Brigade-Col. Cyrus Hall, Jan. 20, April -1863. Col. B. Dornblaser, March -, 1863. Transferred to Thirteenth Corps. Reorganized February, 1864. Col. James H. Howe, Feb. 3, 1864. On April 11, 1864, designation changed to Third Brigade, and on same day a new brigade was organ-ized. Col. J. W. Sprague, April 11, 1864. Trans-ferred to the Seventeenth Corps, Sept. 22, 1864. On Sept. 27, 1864, a new brigade was organized by transfer of the Second Brigade, First Division, S. C. T. Col. Hiram Scoffeld, Sept. 27, 1864. Third Brigade-Col. George E. Bryant, Jan. 29, 1863. Col. Amory K. Johnson, May 9, 1863. Transferred to Thirteenth Corps. On April 11, 1864, designation of Second Brigade, Fourth Division, was changed to Third Brigade. Col. James H. Howe, April 11, 1864. Col. W. T. C. Grower, July 21, 1864. Col. John Tillson, Aug. 20, 1864. Transferred to the Seventeenth Corps, Sept. 22, 1864. FIFTH DIVISION.-First Brigade-Col. C. D. Murray, April 13, 1853. Broken up Jan. 24, 1864. Second Brigade—Col. William H. Morgan, April 13, Aug. —, 1863. Col. James H. Howe, July —, 1863. Detached Nov. 28, 1863, and became Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Corps. Third Brigade-Col. Thomas Stevens, April 13, 1863. Fuller's Brigade substituted in May, 1863. Col. J. W. Fuller, May -, Aug. -, Sept. 3, 1863. Col. John W. Sprague, July 25, 1863. Lieut.-Col. William F.

Jan. 24, 1864. Gilbert's Brigade-Col. James I Gilbert, Nov. 22, 1863. Broken up Jan. 24, 1864. SIXTH DIVISION. - First Brigade - Col. Geo E. Waring, jr., July 14, Oct. 25, 1863. Col. Charles H. Fox, Aug. 22, 1863. Col. James K. Mills, Sept. 3, 1863. Broken up Jan. 24, 1864, [The End.] Icebergs Coming Down.

Herrick, Aug. -, 1863. Subsequently became Fuller's Brigade, Fourth Division. Fourth Brigade-Col. John Ritter, April 13, 1863. Reorganized May

16, 1863. Col. David Moore, May 16, Sept. 6, 1863.

Col. Thomas J. Kinney, Aug. 17, 1863. Broken up

Reports of gigantic icebergs making their way south along the edge of the Gulf Stream are brought by nearly every steamer arriving. Capt. Reimers, of the German steamship Paula which arrived in Philadelphia from Altona, said that on April 28, in latitude 46.10 N. longitude 47 W., he passed a whole fleet of bergs. They counted 15, some of exceptionally large size. One was calculated to be at least 300 to 400 feet high and upwards of 1,800 feet long. They were traveling south at the rate of about five knots an hour.

The Captain of the Marsala said that he passed one berg whose hight, calculated by the living. I then decided to try electricity as sextant, was over 600 feet, and whose length was over 6,000 feet. Other vessels also report passing much drift and field ice off the Banks,

Bishop Brooks's Successor. Rev. Wm. Lawrence, of Cambridge, Mass. Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts and it soon began to tell the tale. In a May 4, to succeed the late Bishop Brooks. The newly-elected Bishop is 43 years of age, and has been prominently identified with the Church for many years.

Cured Him of Smoking.

Having read Jane D. F.'s letter with much interest I may be able to help her and some other readers of the "Household" by telling how I helped my husband to stop using tobacco. We were married after an engagement of about six months, during the early part of which he would stop smoking because I had told him the smell of tobacco always made me sick. But three or four months after our wedding my husband began to smoke again, and I finally got so that it did not affect me much, and I should probably never had complained if he had not about two years ago commenced to chew as well as smoke tobacco.

He smoked and chewed continually, and the habit was clearly injuring his health. One day he told me he would quit if he could, but he feared the habit had too strong a hold on him. Just before last Christmas I saw a statement in the AGRICULTURIST that by writing to the Sterling Remedy Co., Box 1907, Indiana Mineral springs, Indiana, one could get, free of charge, a book that would show how to cure the tobacco habit. I found on sending for the book that the company had a preparation called Noto-bac, which they guaranteed to cure anyone

of smoking or chewing. I sent a dollar for a box and gave it to my husband for a Christmas present. He laughed at me, but promised to use it. By New Year's Day he had lost all desire for tobacco, and it was one of the happiest New Year's we ever had. Since then he has enjoyed the best health of his life and has gained 11 pounds in weight.

MRS. ANNIE R. - Wisconsin Agriculturist.

MRS. CHARLES FRANK.

MRS. CHARLES FRANK,

North Syracuse, N. Y.

CURED

Of Neuralgia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Gall Stones, Nervous Prostration, and Female Weakness in their Worst Form.

NORTH SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1891. Dr. A. Owen, Chicago, Ill .- Dear Sir: After being worn out with pain for five years, and doctoring all those long years, I chanced to see Mrs. Ella Trautman's statement in The National Tribune. As I read it I thought, as a last resort, I would try one of your Electric. Belts, for I had doctored with physicians in Syracuse, only receiving temporary relief, and began to think there was no hope for me. I purchased one of your No. 4 Electric Belts and found relief at once. I could feel my diseases gradually disappearing. It is now seven months since I commenced wearing the belt, and I have not taken a drop of medicine since the first day I commenced wearing it. I have worn the belt according to instructions every afternoon since I received it, and to-day I am thankful to you for your wonderful discovery. For two or three years I suffered with dyspepsia; had terrible pains in my side; my food refused to digest. Now I can eat almost anything without any distress in the stomach.

For two long years I did not have a good night's sleep. I was so dreadful nervous it seemed as if I would be wild. I used to tell my husband if I could not get rid of this nervousness I did not wish to live, as life was almost a burden. Worn out and completely discouraged, I at last found relief in your No. 4 Electric Belt, and that is more than doctors did for me. I also had severe pains in my head. At times I could hardly see one go around the room. I cannot tell how much I suffered, but the belt has taken away all pain and nervousness, and I can sleep good once more. When I began wearing the belt I could hardly walk around the house, but after the first week I began to get stronger and have continued to improve ever since, until to-day I feel like a new person. The belt has given me new life and I can enjoy company once more. Doctor, you don't know how good it seems to get out. It seems as if I were let out of prison. My husband wears the belt in the forenoon for kidney trouble and it is helping him. He joins with me in their highest praise. If I could not replace it I would not take any amount of money for my belt. I would not give my Electric Belt for all the doctors and drugs in Syracuse if I could not get another. I would say to ladies who are suffering from diseases peculiar to our sex to try one of Dr. Owen's Electric Belts and you will find relief at once, for it did for me what medicines could not do, and I trust it will do the same for you. It will also take away that tired feeling and give you rest at night. Now, Doctor, please accept my thanks. You have my permission to use this letter, if you so desire. I feel it a duty to inform people of your wonderful discovery. Yours respectfully, MRS. CHARLES FRANK.

ELECTRICITY IS NOT MAGNETISM, hence do not confound this Electric Battery with the magnetic belts offered; there is no similarity or comparison in their remedial powers. Electricity can, will, and does cure, while magnetism does not. Dr. A. Owen's Electric Belt is absolutely under the control and regulation of the patient.

Persons making inquiries from writers of testimonials are requested to inclose self-

addressed, stamped envelope to insure a prompt reply.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Is Especially Adapted to the Cure of the Following Diseases (Real the Testimonrais). Deafness,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Insomnia, Hysteria, Melancholia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Nervous Debility, Local Debility. Epileptic Fits. Kidney Complaints, Urinary Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, Dumb Ague, Throat Troubles

Female Weakness. Change of Life, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Pain in Back, Spinal Disease. Cold Extremities, Sluggish Organs, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Piles, Wasting, Headache, General Debility.



MR. J. W. SMITH.

As a Curative Agent THE OWEN

ELECTRIC BELT HAS NO EQUAL!

HIGHLY ENDORSED

By a Reputable Witness WHO KNOWS

OF HIS OWN KNOWLEDGE.

Homosassa, Fla., July 14, 1892. The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Company, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: I hardly know how to express my feelings in behalf of Dr. Owen's Discovery of the curative power of electricity, which I assure you is one of the most wonderful things of the age. I am speaking just what I know from experience and what I have seen, and not what I have heard some other person say.

Last January a year ago I had an attack of La Grippe, and came very near dying, and never did fully recover from it, and in August following, with that and kidney trouble, under the influence of a tropical sun, my nervous system entirely gave away. By the first of November I was completely prostrated, and finally gave up all hope of

you, but with little hope of such result. I received the belt some time in December, month's time, without a dose of medicine, I had got strong enough to get up and dress | ment, all I ask of them is to write to our myself, and a month later I was able to go Clerk of Circuit Court, County Judge. four miles to see a neighbor who was almost | County Treasurer, Sheriff, or any of our hourly expected to die with paralysis that | County officers, who are all friends of mine he had had for some eight or ten months. I insisted on his ordering one of your belts, which he promised me to do, and which he did, and to-day, to the surprise of everybody,

he is almost a well man, and can go where he pleases. His name is James Moore, an honorable gentleman. Another of my neighbors, Mr. Head, was suffering with nervous trouble. I gave him one of your books, and told him one of your belts was all he needed. He ordered one, and has been wearing it about two months, and he said to me a few days ago that it had about cured him. I am wearing my belt yet, but I am a well man. I have learned to love the influence of it, and it is only a matter of time when the old fogy way of drugging a man to death will be a thing of the past. When I first got my belt my lungs were so stiff that I could hardly breathe, and I decided to experiment with the belt a little and see if it would not relieve my lungs. Commenced wearing it up under my arms, across my chest, and it relieved my breathing at once. I could soon breathe as free I think it was in the last of November I as I ever could. I have never seen it tried, ordered a No. 4 Owen Electric Belt from but I believe it would have the same effect and relieve persons suffering with asthma. Yours truly, J. W. SMITH.

> P. S .- Should any person doubt this stateand knew my situation.

J. W. SMITH, Homosassa, Citrus County, Fla.

Persons making inquiries from the writers of testimonials will please inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope, to insure a prompt reply.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

contains fullest information, list of diseases, cut of Belts and Appliances, prices, sworn testimonials, and portraits of people who have been cured, etc. Published in English, German, Swedish. and Norwegian languages. This valuable catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.,

MAIN OFFICE AND ONLY FACTORY: THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BUILDING,

201 to 211 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. When in Chicago visit our offices, and see Dr. A. Owen's Exhibit at World's

Fair, Electricity Building, Section U, Space 1. Mention this paper when writing.

